Business Notices.

The market is flooded with cheap minera PURITY. To avoid all possibility of r CARL H. SCHULTZ'S.

New Pork Daily Tribune.

SUNDAY, JUNE 4, 1809.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The Court of Cassation in Paris rendered its verdict ordering a new court-mar-tial for Dreyfus, to be held at Rennes.

Johann Strauss, the famous musical composer, died in Vienna.

American and European financiers have completed a conversion of the Mexican national debt.

Ministerial bandied in Vienna.

Allettanders have completed a conversion of the Mexican national debt. —— Ministerial banquets in honor of the Queen's birthday were given in London: among the guests of Lord Salisbury were the Prince of Wales and Ambassador Choate. —— General Rios, with the remainder of the Spanish troops in the Philippines, sailed from Manila for Spain. —— Forty-five shocks of earthquake in five hours did much damage on the island of Montserrat, West Indies. —— Howard Gould is considerated. West Indies. — Howard Gould is consider-ing the proposition to buy the Lakes of Kil-larney in Ireland, the price asked being \$250.-\$100. — The price paid by Germany to Spain for her Pacific islands was 25,000,000 pesetas. n addition Spain secures three coaling the islands, which will be defended by Ger-any in time of war. DOMESTIC .- It was announced in Washing-

ton that a modus vivendi on the Alaskan boundary is being arranged in London. Diplomatic relations with Spain were resumed yesterday when President McKinley received the Duke of Arcos, the new Spanish Minister to the United States. — Reciprocity treaties with British Guiana, Jamaica and Barbadoes are about to be negotiated. — The Maryland Republican members of Congress decided to apport Mr. Henderson for Speaker. — Yale isleated Princeton at baseball in the first game iefeated Princeton at baseball in the first game of the series at New-Haven by a score of 8 to 0.

Under a court decision six vessels, fermerly owned by the Atlantic Transportation Company, will be sold at public auction.

Eminent English jurists are coming to attend an international meeting of lawyers at Buffalo.

The plans for a big whiskey trust have been completed in Philadelphia.

Findiay Douglas, golf champion, met defeat again at Baltimore. feet again at Baltimore

.CITY .- Stocks were irregular and dull. = Winners at Gravesend: Judge Tarvin, Holland, High Order, Lothario, Manvilla, and Merry Prince. —— Bella Anderson, alias Carrie Clark, was lodged in jail at Elizabeth, N. J., and the authorities there declined to surrender the New York authorities. —— It was announced that an alliance had been formed president of the college the Rev. Dr. William H. P. Faunce, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Bapnasium at Seward Park, on the East Side, was opened to the public. — The Church of the Redeemer, in Pelham, was consecrated on the sightieth anniversary of its rector's birth and the fifty-third of his priesthood. THE WEATHER .- Forecast for to-day: Fair;

variable winds. Temperature yesterday: sst, 83 degrees; lowest, 64; average, 73%.

A NEW TRIAL FOR DREYFUS

The French Court of Cassation has ordered a new trial for Drevfus. In doing so it has acted in accord with reason, truth and justice. Indeed, it could not have done otherwise without utter self-stultification. Two years ago or more there was ground for expecting that it would do so if the case were ever brought before it. Months ago, when M. Brisson sent the case to it, that expectation deepened into confidence. A few days ago confidence became certainty. There have hitherto been many reproaches of French justice, and they have not been undeserved. Yesterday's work redeemed France from them all. There are judges in Paris. Of that there is no longer room for doubt. And we shall presently, we may be sure, see that there are judges at Rennes, and that there is honor in the French Army other than that of which Walsin-Esterhazy was recently proclaimed the representative and guardian.

Dreyfus, then, will forthwith be brought home to France. Devil's Isle will speedily become, as we hoped yesterday, the place not where he is, but where he was. He will be permitted to see his faithful wife, his devoted brother, his loyal counsel and friends. For he must no longer be treated as a convict, but merely as one accused and waiting trial. He will be tried at Rennes. That is the capital of the Department of the Ille et Vilaine, in Brittany. The air of that country is intellectually and morally salubrious. There will be no boule vard mobs of absinthe-sodden degenerates howling "Conspuez Dreyfus!" and "A bas les Julfs!" The trial will be conducted decently and in order. It will be by court-martial, it is true; by a tribunal composed of army officers. And the army has been represented as entirely committed to belief in the gullt of Dreyfus But ground for that representation is yet to be revealed. It is quite believable that there is an army ring, largely composed of staff officers and bureaucrats, which is hopelessly corrupt. To say that is not to impeach the honor and the honesty of the great mass of the French | been manifested by both States, or at least by Army. There will be, beyond doubt, a vast difference between this court and the former one. In composition as well as in procedure. The presiding officer at Rennes will not be a hopeless paretic just sliding into a madman's

As to the probable result? Well, we may sure the case against him will be at least no stronger than it was in 1894. Not a shred of ew evidence has been secured against him since then. What was the case in 1894? It rested upon three documents and the testimony of three mea. First, the documents. One was the "borderean." It was the only one of the three presented in court, the only one of which Dreyfus or his counsel was permitted to have knowledge. And it is now known absolutely to have been written by another man-in brief. by one of Drevfus's accusers. Second, the letter referring to "that animal de D-." It was "secret document" which General Mercier had in his possession. He told the members of

the court about it, but would not show it even to them, and told them that it mentioned Dreyfus by name instead of merely as "de Dand it was thus that he prevailed upon them to find Dreyfus gulity. The Court of Cassation declares it has no bearing upon Dreyfus, so it is ruled out. Finally, there was a letter from one foreign attaché to another, inculpating Dreyfus. It was secretly shown to General Cavaignae by his cousin, the notorious Du Paty de Clam, and was the sole basis of Cavaignae's solemn declaration in Parliament that he knew Dreyfus to be guilty. And that letter was, as is now known, forged by Henry, under the instigation of other officers. So much for the documentary evidence. Not a line of it that was used at the first trial can be employed at

Now, as to the three witnesses. Colonel Henry. He confessed himself a forger and perjurer and then died, either by his own hand or by the hands of his desperate accomplices. The second was Esterhazy. He is a self-confessed forger and perjurer, and a fugitive from justice. And the third was Du Paty de Clam. He is at this moment in prison, under charges of fraud and forgery, with overwhelming evidence of his guilt ready at hand. Not one of these will be able to testify against Dreyfus. In other words, the whole case against him, as it existed in 1894, has been exploded, demolished, annihilated. And no new case has been made against him. On the contrary, in addition to the destruction of the testimony against him, a vast amount of positive testimony in his favor has been adduced. In such circumstances it is not unreasonable to anticipate either the withdrawal of the case against him at the outset, or its dismissal and his triumphant acquittal and complete vindication at the end of a brief and perfunctory trial. Any other result would be the most remarkable surprise in all this remarkable and surprising case. But the stage of surprises is now past. Henceforth to the end certainty, soberness and justice will prevail.

THE SPANISH MINISTER.

The restoration of diplomatic relations between the United States and Spain was happily accomplished yesterday by the Spanish Minister's presentation of his credentials at the Executive Mansion and their acceptance by the President. The ceremony was brief and simple, but impressive by reason of its significance and especially felicitous in the words used and the expectations suggested. The appointment of the Duke of Arcos was a token of sincere goodwill on the part of the Spanish Government and of an earnest wish to cultivate such official and personal relations as are best calculated to obliterate recent antagonisms and cement new ties of respect and friendship between the two countries. The new Minister is held in the highest regard at home, and that fact, even if he had been unknown here, would have insured him a cordial welcome. But he does not come as a stranger. In the course of his former residence in the United States he commended himself to the esteem of all with whom he came in contact, and his wife is an American, as he has already reminded us in a graceful allusion to that helpful circumstance. It is also an agreeable reflection that the Secretary of State, with whom he will have important business to transact, possesses an intimate acquaintance with Spanish habits of life and thought and a sympathetic understanding of the Spanish character. In presenting his credentials the Duke de Ar-

cos might have refrained from mentioning the war without exciting comment, but his frank reference to the event which interrupted the Irlendly intercourse of the two nations gives pecultar force to the words in which he has assured the President and people of the United States that it is his official mission and personal desire to re-establish and strengthen the ancient relations. We do not hesitate to assure him in return that his sentiments are heartily reciproented. We do not think that the American people are prone to cherish resentments, and certainly in this instance no malevolent spirit has survived the cessation of hostilities, Indeed, throughout the war a disposition to recognize the gallantry of an unfortunate foe was everywhere manifested, and it is entirely safe to say that the goodwill of this country toward Spain has not been diminished but enhanced by the conflict of arms. We trust that a similar effect has been produced upon the Spanish mind, and we are happy to find in the Spanish Minister's address to the President indications that such is the fact. The causes of irritation and estrangement having been removed, there is every reason why the two nations should remain friends and joint contributors to the welfare of the race

WHERE THE FAULT LIES.

The ruin of the Palisades being so deplorable, it is quite natural that the indignation of those who are keenly sensible of the loss should be in large measure directed against the contractors engaged in the business of destruction. They seem to be conducting their operations in a singularly ruthless manner, and the selection of their chief points of attack even suggests the thought that they are eager to create the greatest possible havoc in the shortest possible time, so that when public sentiment becomes strong enough to assert itself there will be nothing worth saving. We do not say that this is their motive, for we have no positive proof that it is; but some of their work has that appearance. There is a vast amount of broken rock already lying within convenient reach which might be profitably removed with less trouble than the process of blasting involves; but it is not touched, while the most picturesque parts of the cliff are successively blown down.

But nevertheless it is only fair to say that the blame for these acts of spoliation does not rest primarily on the men who directly commit them They have acquired by lease or otherwise legal right to do what they are doing. They have made investments from which they want to derive profit. It is true that many persons would much rather be engaged in almost any other business which the law tolerates than in the one we are considering, but so long as the people of New-York and New-Jersey neglect to take effectual measures for the preservation of the Palisades, because they are wholly indifferent or so far indifferent as to be unwilling to pay a comparatively small sum of money to protect them, it is not altogether just to hold the contractors up to execration. At one time and another considerable interest in the question has their Legislatures, and there was once a joint commission appointed from whose endeavors good results were expected. But while the commission deliberated the destruction went on, and from its recommendations nothing whatever has thus far resulted. The plain fact is that interest ir the preservation of the Palisades is not general and strong enough to accomplish the object on which a minority is, and long has been, seriously intent. That is the fatal feature of the situation, and it tells where the chief measure of blame and discredit lies. It would be highly honorable, no doubt, in the quarry operators to stop blasting, let their investments take care of themselves and give the people an object lesson in magnanimity. But isn't it too much to ex-

whatsoever? Of course, the Palisades-what there is left of them-ought to be preserved. That is a propo- has been committed. But if they will only

cern for the works of nature while a vast ma-

sition to which everybody agrees. The trouble begins when steps suggestive of taxation are proposed. Occasionally it has seemed as if public opinion on the subject were on the verge of expanding into a controlling force, but it never becomes really efficient. It is melancholy and discreditable that such should be the fact, and we can but hope that it will not always be the fact. But while it is there we may as well look it straight in the face and not exhaust our indignation on individuals who are merely pursuing a course which they are legally and by common consent authorized to pursue.

GERMANY GETS THE ISLANDS.

Germany gets the remainder of Spain's empire in the Pacific Ocean. The announcement need cause neither surprise nor dissatisfaction. It has been certain for months that Spain would part with them as soon as she could find a customer. It has been equally certain that Germany would like to have them. Indeed, she claimed the major part of them some years ago, and preity nearly went to war with Spain over them; but the matter was referred to the arbitration of the Pope, who decided in favor of Spain. It is natural that Germany should want them. They lie closer to her other possessionsthe Marshall Islands and the Bismarck Archipelago-than to any other lands, forming a continuous system with the Marshall Islands. Moreover. Germany is doing her utmost to extend her influence and commerce in the Pacific, as her conduct in Samoa and in China testifies.

There are, perhaps, other considerations. Germany was reckoned to be more sympathetic toward Spain during the war with the United States than any other nation. A feeling of gratitude would therefore impel Spain to give Germany the first chance to buy the islands. The only other Power that would have cared to take them is Great Britain, and it is only human nature that Spain should feel a trifle less amiably disposed toward her than toward Germany, in view of British sympathies during the late war. It would be needlessly ungracious to suspect that there was any impulse of animosity toward the United States in the bargain. could not have expected Spain to make us the favored customer. And the increasingly friendly relations between this country and Germany forbid any notion that Spain wanted to give us an unwelcome neighbor for our possessions in that quarter of the world. Germany would not be an unwelcome neighbor, were she to be settled closer than she is. As a matter of fact, her new possessions are near only to our island of Guam, and there are a hundred miles of clear ocean between her nearest rock and it. Between the Pelews and the Philippines there are more than five hundred miles.

The transfer of sovereignty from Spain to Germany, then, is to be regarded in this country with entire equanimity. If this country had wanted them it should have taken them when it had a chance to do so. It dld not take them, and it is therefore able to look with satisfac tion upon their acquisition by another Power with which its own relations are most friendly and which is sure to administer them in the interest of civilization.

A REVELATION OF TAMMANY.

Some of our Democratic friends complain that Police Captain Price and his knife-drawing lawyer, Henderson, are playing into Republican hands by their blackguardly brawling conduct. It must be admitted that they are. The more the Tammany officials do their misbehaving in public the more clearly will people see their character. Anybody who has held any prejudice against the Mazet Committee will be inclined to look with more favor upon it when he sees the men whose official conduct it is inquiring into convulsed with anger and seeking to avoid questions by precipitating disorder and indulging in billingsgate.

But rebuking these men for playing into Republican hands implies that their blackguardism is something exceptional, and also rather a matter of mistaken tactics on their part than an honest revelation of themselves and of Tammany. As a matter of fact they are playing into the hands of Mr. Moss and the committee only so far as they are failing to keep in cealment the brutal, ruffianly character of our city government. Price and his counsel made a disgraceful scene just because it was their nature to do so. They played into Republican hands just as Croker himself did when he confessed that he controlled the city government for his own personal profit. They did not at all betray Tammany in the sense of pre senting it to the public in an untruthfully favorable light. Blackguardism is to be expected from the blackguard, and Mr. Moss has succeeded in keeping pretty regularly before the public a vivid impression of bad manners and brutal jaws produced by the long line of shining Tammany lights who possess them.

If the Mazet Committee sessions could by any possibility be held so that everybody would see the witnesses, one after another, it might indeed be said that their tones and their faces played into Republican hands, apart from any testimony they gave. From the highest to the lowest, with a few exceptions-mostly Brooklyn Democrats, who are not of Tammany, but merely brought into fellowship with Tammany by consolidation-the city officials examined have shown in kind, though not in degree, the same characteristics as Price. Why should they not? The Mayor himself in his own office so habitually lacks the manners of a gentleman that his temper and blackguardism have become proverbial. With Van Wyck in the Mayor's chair, with Croker and Freedman and the rest getting angry and abusive at every question which they find uncomfortably near to exposing in detail the corruption whose general outlines they cannot conceal, it is perfeetly natural that Price should defend his own particular interests in similar fashion. He has gone further than the gamblers and others who have preceded him, but it is hardly fair to complain that he is playing into Republican hands just because he shows with a trifle more than usual clearness what kind of men Tammany delights in. Perhaps Price has committed an indiscretion in showing the general public what kind of a man he is. But Croker and Van Wyck and Devery have known it all along. He was not less the blackguard before the public found it out.

A CRUSADE AGAINST HERESY. "The Catholic Champion," of this city, is the

recognized organ of the advanced Catholic party in the Protestant Episcopal Church, and much interest therefore attaches to its view of the ordination of Dr. Briggs, quoted in The Tribune yesterday. First of all, it is clear that the Catholic party in the Church intends to keep up the fight on the issues raised by this ordination. Only, instead of opposing Dr. Briggs, it will fight the constituted authorities of the Church as represented by Bishop Potter and the Standing Committee of the Diocese of New-York. Not only the distinguished professor, but the Bishop, the Standing Committee and the clergymen who recommended him deserve the condemnation of all true Catholics. The Church is, indeed, in danger, and it is the sacred duty of all its loyal children to rally to its defence. In fact, they have done so already, according to "The Champect that they will show a deep and costly conpion." They began praying against Dr. Briggs as long as six years ago. It is true, their prayer jority of their fellow citizens show no concern does not seem to have been answered, for the sacrilege involved in the admission of Dr. Briggs

their faith "will be rewarded with a great miracle of exorcism."

In the mean while "The Champion" announce a bold policy of heresy hunting as the proper thing for Catholics in the Protestant Episcopal Church. There must be no yielding to the modern idea that heresy trials are harmful. Priests and bishops are especially commissioned by the Holy Chost to hunt heretics whenever they show themselves, and they have no right to shirk their duty from any feeling of personal distaste. In the Briggs case, "The Champion" admits, the Catholics were taken unawares. Instend of reading the herestarch's book the moment it appeared, in order to be ready to confute it, they ignored it, and so could only say in a general way that it was a bad book. What "The Champion" wants Catholics to do hereafter is to read all such books. It may be hard for busy priests, with their daily masses and numerous other services, to do this. But it is their duty to make the effort for the sake of the Church.

This is eminently sensible advice if the Catholies seriously intend to drive progressive thought out of the Church. It is essential that they shall first make themselves familiar with the character and tendencies of that thought. Yet there is one great danger involved in the plan, which we feel sure has not occurred to "The Champion." Many open-minded Catholies who read such works as those of Professors Briggs. Driver or Sanday will almost inevitably agree with the main conclusions of these writers. only really safe course for the Catholies is to read only on their own side of the question. They know that their own writers tell the truth, and so what is the use of wandering off into the dangerous quagmires of heresy? The shortest and easiest method of dealing with Dr. Briggs's book is to denounce it as false and heretical, and hold its author up to odium as a loudmouthed and impious fellow, puffed up with a sense of his own importance.

THE PHILOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

The agreeable announcement is made that the American Philological Association will hold its thirty-first yearly meeting next month in this city as the guest of New-York University. It is appropriate that it should do so for more reasons than one. The association had its origin in this city. Yet it has only once revisited its birthplace, in 1876, when it was, as it is to be now, the guest of New-York University, although it has twice visited each of at least half a dozen other places. Again, New-York is now one of the very foremost centres of literary, educational and general intellectual activity in this country, and will thus afford to the association an environment nowhere surpassed for congeniality. And if another reason be required it may be found in the fact that, with all its faults, this is still the most delightful city in the land to visit, in midsummer as well as at any other time, and the philologists will find here a hospitality and an accommodation and a general delightfulness of climate and scenery and all other conditions of existence not elsewhere to be

The association will find, too, great changes since its last meeting here. The change between the gloomy and dusty if picturesque old University Building in Washington Square and the stately group of modern editices on University Heights is no greater than that between the educational systems of the city in 1876 and those to-day. The two colleges, of somewhat limited and provincial character, which New-York then boasted have now expanded into two genuine universities of scope and standing worthy of the National metropolis. In equal ratio the standard of New-York scholarship has been advanced, the other school systems, in all grades down to the kindergartens, have been improved, and the name of New-York has become as much a symbol of intellectual as of mercantile or social attalnment.

It should not be necessary to commend, on the other hand, the association to the city. The American Philological Association is a scientific organization of practical as well as of theoretical value. Its roll at present includes the names of the foremost American scholars in philology, while the names of Noah Porter, Philip Schaff, A man who never talks may be a fool, but he has the many of the conceal his dimensions. of the foremost American scholars in philology, Howard Crosby, A. C. Kendrick, William D. Whitney and many others, now marked with "the fatal asterisk of death," are a reminder of its standing and achievements in past years. There is need of such an association and of its practical efforts. It has bearing, as we have said, not only upon the theoretic side of philology, upon acquaintance with ancient and foreign tongues, but upon the current use of our own tongue as well. It has a practical realization of the fact that it profits a man little to know how to use all other languages, dead and living, ancient and modern, so long as he knows not how to use his mother tongue aright. And how much need there is to promote knowledge and to conserve the merits and the welfare of our mother tongue the absurd antics of the Chicago Superintendent of Public Instruction abundantly testify. The existence of a single E. Benjamin Andrews, at large and in working order, predicates the urgent and imperative necessity of the largest, strongest and most active philological association this Nation can maintain.

How about a go-as-you-please match in good manners between Robert the Testy and Captain

While New-York is busy finding out how her canals have been neglected and mismanaged, Canada is busy improving her canals and constructing new ones. No wonder the commerce of New-York is declining and that of Canada

Not the least significant and gratifying feature of the decision of the Court of Cassation to grant Dreyfus a new trial was that it was received by the crowd with applause. The mob of yesterday, howling for the destruction of the Court and all who favored justice, is now a well-disposed body of citizens, hurrahing for the law and for the Court and for justice. That is characteristic of mercurial France. And be it noted that in this case, as in many another, the second thoughts are the true ones, and are those that prevail.

It is mighty little excuse to say a man "has a mania for kidnapping." There was a dog once that had a mania for biting people. They cured him by cutting off his tall-just behind the ears. The kidnapping mania might be cured by equally, if not similarly, heroic treatment.

The ninth anniversary of the Woman's Health Protective Association of Brooklyn gives occasion for the remark that there are few or ganizations in that or any other borough of this city that have been so much ridiculed and abused without cause, and at the same time have done so much real, substantial work for the public good. Brooklyn is a far better place to live in than it would probably have been without that association. It would be almost an ideal place if that association could have all things as it is trying to make them.

It is now Sir Henry Stanley, G. C. B., and long may he wave! Yet our old title of Stanley Africanus is not to be forgotten.

It is to be observed that the committee of the Peace Congress which deals with arbitration and mediation has got on with its work much faster and more satisfactorily than the others. reason, doubtless, is that it has to deal with practical and reasonable topics, and not |

"humble themselves in the dust" and cry out | the visionary schemes which vex the minds of | THE NEW PRIMARY LAW. the others. It is one thing to say that nations shall "come and reason together" before resorting to war. It is a far different thing to say that the inventive ingenuity of the human mind shall be abolished.

PERSONAL.

Roswell Beardsley was appointed postmaster of North Lansing, Tompkins County, N. Y., in 1829, and he has held the office ever since.

Mme. Calve says there is no truth in the recent story that she has ordered her tomb, as she hopes to have no use for it for many years.

Almost any day Dr. Richard Garnett, cently retired keeper of the printed books in the British Museum, may be seen sitting among the ordinary readers in the great rotunds, and getting the books he requires by the recognized routine of Colonel J. S. Mosby, once famous as a Confed-

crate guerilla, said recently in a Spokane news-paper: "I won the animosity of the South by turning Republican in the reconstruction days, and it has taken all these years to make my enemies begin to see I was right, but I'm sure they see it now." General Wesley Merritt and Mrs. Merritt are at Little Boar's Head, North Hampton, N. H., where they will remain for a few weeks. Mrs. Merritt's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Williams, of Chicago, have a summer residence on the Head, and it is with them that their son-in-law and their daughter will stay.

M. Deschanel, the new member of the French Academy, is a comparatively young man, having been born on February 15, 1856. He is a member of the bar, a brilliant orator, and has done an enormous amount of literary and journalistic work, much of it of an abstruse kind, but he has written some things, notably 'Figures de Femmes,' crowned by the Academy, and "Figures Littéraires," of a lighter character.

It is said that a majority of the Japanese stu lents who come to America to study political economy go to the University of Michigan to seek instruction under Professor Adams. This preference is due to the influence of Count Ono, now chief inspector of the Bank of Japan, who studied at the University of Michigan under Professor Adams, and who is spreading the professor's reputation abroad throughout the Japanese islands.

"It is rumored," says "The London Telegraph," "that the Sirdar will this year finally sever his connection with Egypt and the Soudan. As Colonel Hector A. MacDonald is going to India very soon, Sir Francis Wingate will, it is said, succeed to the Sir Francis Wingate Will, it is Said, succeed to the Sirdarship, a post he is well qualified to fill, and Colonel Maxwell will become Licutenant-Governor of the Soudan. Sir Francis Wingate starts for London by the long sea route on Sunday next, and it is stated that he will shortly afterward be followed by Lord Kitchener himself."

The Hon. George Coppin, the "Father of the Australian stage" and the managing director of the Melbourne Theatre Royal, has just celebrated his eightieth birthday. Mr. Coppin, whose parents belonged to a travelling theatrical company travelled all over England and even played in London before he emigrated to Australia, nearly sixty years ago. He established himself in Melbourne in 1843, and has ever since been one of the institutions 1843, and has ever since been one of the institutions of that city, providing it with half a dozen theatres, playing most of the parts associated in England with the name of J. L. Toole, and representing it in Parliament for many years.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"A Philadelphian sojourning in New-York last week," says "The Philadelphia Record," "took his five-year-old boy with him, and, after travelling about the streets for a time, viewing the various points of interest, had occasion to use one of the crosstown horsecars which still creep along in their almost mediseval way. The child had been greatly interested in the tall buildings, the hurrying crowds, and particularly in the elevated roads but the horsecars were the greatest surprise, as he had never seen anything but the trolleys. his youthful mind they were also a startling improvement, and he kept repeating: 'Oh, papa, why don't we have horses pull the cars at home, they're so fast!

"I used to buy neckties for my wife," he s but I had to quit it. Those I bought for ever suited her." never suited her."
"So she buys them herself now, does she?"
"No; she takes those I buy for myself, always seem to suit her."—(Chicago Post,

There was a country wedding in Ford County Kan., the other day, which was attended by three hundred guests. "One large beef," says the local paper, "had been slaughtered and cooked, three hogs had been roasted, seventy-five ples and fifty cakes had been baked, fifteen gallons of canned peas had been prepared, ten gallons of pickles were set before the happy throng and thirty chickens were cooked, and, besides, there were bread, ham and vegetables in proportion. That layout was doubtiess sufficient to provide all the wedding guests with 'a square meal.'

A rent in your clothes may be the accident noment, but a patch looks like premeditated

some people get no sympathy when they are sick because they complain so much while they are well. Some people are so well aware of their own virtues that they overlook those of the rest of humanity.—(Chicago Record.

"The Boston Herald" tells this story: "Mr. and Mrs. Thomas G. Gilbert, of Salem, who were mar-ried fifty years ago, have been fortunate beyond most people. Six children were born to them. They also have ten grandchildren and one great-grandchild, and every one of their descendants is still alive and well. Not a break has occurred in the family from the day of the marriage, fifty years

The man with the plastering and whitewash plentifully scattered over his clothes having taken a seat in the streetcar, and a moment later the man sitting next to him having got up—"Think you're better" I am, do you?"

"A little. One of us had to offer this lady a seat, and you didn't."—(Chicago Tribune.

A unique violin has been made by a Missouri man. The back is of cherry from a table more than a century old, which formerly belonged to the Howard-Payne College. In the centre of the back are inserted twenty-one pieces of wood from the Holy Land, one being from a grapevine that grew in the Garden of Gethsemane. Around the margin are set in a row small pieces of wood, diamond shaped, gathered from all over the civilized world. In one end of the back is inserted a horseshood made of castor wood, and in the other end is the image of a rabbit carved in cherry. There are, in all, over one hundred and fifty pieces of wood, and only tools used in the manufacture of the instrument were a pocket knife and a half-inch chisel.

Autograph Fiend—Ah, here is the gem of my col-lection—an old sheet of paper on which Napoleon failed to write!—(Le Petit Journal Pour Rire.

During the last year the Bodleian library of Oxford University received 51,231 new publications under the copyright set-6,274 bound volumes, 2,656 unbound volumes, 512 single sheets and rolls, 1,602 cards, 158 volumes of periodicals, 24,052 parts; 101 bound volumes of Parliamentary papers and 419 unbound papers, 11,865 maps, etc.; 265 volumes, 2,059 pleces, 868 parts and 390 sheets of music. The li-brary also obtained 8,935 books or manuscripts by gift or exchange, and made 6,409 new purchases and 272 second hand. This gives a grand total of 66,847 items, which is more than six thousand above the previous best record. Among the benefactors of the library was E. A. Silsbee, of Salem, Mass, who presented the guitar which Shelley gave to Mrs. Jane Williams, and on which he wrote a poem. The total income of the Bodleian for 1898 amounted to £8,222 18s. 6d., and £4,778 went in salaries. On the purchase of manuscripts £215 was spent, and on printed books f1,182, while £779 was devoted to bind-

Carrie-Oh, you ought to join our golf club. We have such joily times!
Minnie-But I don't know how to play.
Carrie-Oh, we never play in our club. That's the sest of it, you know.—(Boston Transcript.

A writer in "The Philadelphia Press" tells this

story: "A dear friend of mine, a professor of Latin in one of our large Eastern colleges, a good man, but one rather prone to evolving ingenious things and crediting them to his pupils, sent me some and crediting them to his pupils, sent me some days since a delicious specimen of modern mis-tranciation into the classic tongue. One of the 'Hour Exams' called for a rendering into Latin of the words 'Most men, therefore.' This one brilliant student gave as 'Hominissimi iguntur.' I appreciated the charming nalvete which sought to compare a noun as if it were an adjective, but the 'iguntur' was almost too much for me. I appealed to my friend. He replies: 'Have you forgotten all you learned at "prep. school"? That "iguntur" is the most happy part of the thing. My unfortunate student has taken "igitur" as a third person singular passive, and then made it plural."

Bacon—"When a man is in love everything about looks different to him." Egbert—"Yes; it's the same way when he knocks his head against a gas bracket."—(Yonkers Statesman.

EX-SENATOR BRUSH'S SUGGESTIONS FOR NOMINATING THE COUNTY COM-

MITTEE - OPERATION OF THE LAW.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: I notice the public press is manifesting some interest in the operation of the new Primary law and the amendments to it passed last winter. As one who worked hard and earnestly for three years in the Senate of this State to place a primary law upon the statute books which would give every citizen a chance to have a voice in the selection of the nominees of his party, if may not be amiss for me to say a few words on the subject of the operation of this law. I am impelled to do this because of the fact that the County Committee has not adopted any method by which its successors are to be nominated, and the whole maiter seems to have been left to be worked out by individuals in the various Assembly districts. The present ward committee is the only official representative body in existence, but this is to be superseded by the Assembly district representatives to be elected at the September primaries.

The question is, How shall the nominations for the County Committee be made in the absence of any rule to govern? Some have suggested that the present ward committee appoint a committee to make these nominations, but that would deprive the newly enrolled members of the districts of any direct voice, and might result in dissensions. For instance, in the election district in which the writer resides the following changes have been made within the last year: Twentyseven have moved from the district, twenty-five did not enroll for primary purposes when they registered last fall. The present number of enrolled Republicans in the district is 132. The number of new names on the roll is fifty-seven. As will be seen, nearly half the enrolled electors of the district are new men. While this may be a greater proportion of changes than in many districts, it shows that we have a moving population. It has been decided to adopt the Assembly district plan, but the election district association is retained. A recent attempt to abolish it met with such a decided protest that it was abandoned.

This is wise; the Republican party has never done such good work in Brooklyn as has been accomplished under the election district organization. It keeps the party in touch with the people, and is true to Republican principles. In line with this the way seems plain out of any seeming difficulty in nominating members for the County Committee for the September primarles. After giving some thought to the matter I make the suggestion that the only fair and straightforward way to meet the question is for all interested to complete the party enrolment between now and August, and then call a meeting of each election district association early in September and let them choose a man to act for them in the selection of those who are to be placed upon the primary ticket to represent them in the County Committee, these men to meet in each Assembly district for that purpose. Any man or any leader who is not willing to abide the result of such action should be defeated, because any other course is an unfair attempt to subvert the wishes of the voters, is unworthy of the Republican party and will serve only to foment discontent and factionalism. We are about to enter upon the preliminary

we are about to enter upon the preliminary stages of a Presidential campaign. The electors who enroll for primary purposes this fall will select the delegates to the National Convention next spring. The County Committeemen chosen this fall will conduct that campaign. Any at-tempt, therefore, to evade the provisions of the new Primary law or to administer it in any other than a fair, open and honest way should be carefully guarded against, so that the lines be carefully guarded against, so that the lines may be formed with a solid and united front. Every one who believes in upholding Presi-dent McKinley in the wise and patriotic policy

dent McKinley in the wise and patriotic policy he is carrying out to solve the great problems which confront the Nation, and all who believe in the rugged honesty of Governor Roosevelt in his administration of the affairs of this State, should see to it that such action is taken at this early day as will result in a free and fair expression of the wisnes of the voters at the coming primaries.

It may not be amiss here to point out the way that citizens who are entitled to vote at the primaries may qualify. There are three: First, if a voter registered last year and did not enroll for primary purposes, he can do so by obtaining a blank at his party headquarters headed "Primary Enrolment Statement" and filling out the same Second if he has moved from the "Primary Enrolment Statement" and filling out the same. Second, if he has moved from the district in which he voted last year he can enroll in his present district by obtaining and filling out the blank headed "Statement for Enrolment into Another Election District." Third, if he has become of age since the last election he can enroll by obtaining and filling out the blank headed "Statement of an Elector Who Has Become of Age Since the Preceding General Election." In each of the first two cases these must be executed before a notary public or an election inspector, and mailed or taken to the custodian of primary records, No. 19 Smithst. Brooklyn. In the third case it must be executed before a notary public.

custodian of primary custodian of primary st. Brooklyn. In the third case it must be executed before a notary public.

The present law is conceded to be the best primary law this State has ever had, but it will not operate automatically, and if voters will not avail themselves of it to perform one of the most sacred obligations of citizenship they have no right to complain if on Election Day they are called upon to vote for undesirable men.

My party has honored me by giving me an opportunity to work and vote for this law. I trust I may be excused therefore for manifesting in this way a wish to see it executed with absolute fairness and in a way to promote harmony and insure success to the great party to whose principles I have been proud to give a lifelong adherence.

GEORGE W. BRUSH, M. D.,

Ex-State Senator.

Brocklyn, June 1, 1899.

THE WAY TO HONOR DEWEY.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: I concur with the views of L. E. Chittendes as to honors and donations to Admiral Dewey, as stated in his letter to The Tribune.

Let Congress, for all the people, vote such sum of money as may be necessary and proper to make our great Admiral's life comfortable and happy. This, as Mr. Chittenden says, "he can accept with-WILLARD WARNER. Chattanooga, Tenn., May 30, 1899.

THE ENEMIES OF THE SEVENTH.

To the Editor of The Tribune Sir: I desire to thank you for your very sensible manly and tolerant editorial in to-day's Tribune on "The Seventh's Ordeal." It states the position of the regiment exactly, and the hisses and

thrown at this absolutely perfect regiment hurt no one, as you say, but the throwers, the hoodlums, who always did hate this regiment. CITIZEN. New-York, May 31, 1899.

SMOKE PREVENTION. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Referring to your leader yesterday, entitled "Kill or Cure," I beg to inform you that there is a device for preventing smoke that is used at the works of William Vegel Brothers, No. 483 to 425 Kent-ave., Brooklyn; the iron works of J. J. Bowes, No. 227 West Twenty-ninth-st., New-York; Conrad No. 227 West Twenty-ninth-st., New-York; Conrad Stein's brewery, Fifty-seventh-st. and Tenth-ave.; the Empire City Marble Works, No. 250 to 256 the Empire City Marble Works, No. 250 to 256 the Eleventh-ave., and a score of other places in your city. The same device is ocing successfully used in this city at the Merchants' Building. No. 44 North Fourth-st.; the Southwestern Waste Works, Sixteenth and Carpenter sts.; the Kensington Electric light plant, No. 2,514 Frankford-ave.; the Standard Mills, No. 1,250 Adams-st., Frankford; the Standard Mills, No. 2,514 Frankford-ave.; the Standard Mills, No. 1,251 Frankford-ave.; the Standard Mills, No. 2,514 Frankford-ave.; the

A DISSENTING WESTERN VOICE.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Will you permit one of your Western readers to protest against the editorial entitled "The Seventh's Ordeal" in your issue of May \$1? country was at war, and absolutely required volun-teers. The 7th Regiment, of New-York City, was one of the best drilled and best equipped in

and St. Louis volunteered instantly. The 7th stayed at home. It is neither wise nor patriotic for a newspaper to frame excuses for the 7th What is the use of a lamp that will not burn, or a locomotive that will not run, or a regiment that this chief. United States. The crack regiments of Chicago